THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Cabinet Changes.

From the Tribune. The call by the Bandall bolters of a convention to reorganize and nationalize the Union party has already schieved a success only paralleled by the colored gentleman's experience in coonhunting. "I chased the coon up a tree," he narrated to a sympathizing friend, "and followed him away out on a hmb, and I shook, and shook, until by-and-by I heard something drop -and what do you think was, Sambo ?" "Why, the coon, of course!" "No, it wa'nt the coon -it was this-nigger." So the call of a Johnson

How men of professed Republican convictions could remain in Mr. Johnson's Cabinet after hearing or reading his 22d of February speech, we have not been able to comprehend; and the mystery still remains unsolved. Most certainly, the author of that speech can never have expected or purposed to act thereafter with the great body of those whose votes made him Vice-President. John Tyler never assailed the Whigs

Convention has served the Johnson party.

so unsparingly, so truculently, as that speech assailed the Republicans.

Still, "while there is hie, there's hope;" and we can realize that a Cabinet Minister may have clung to the least glimmering of possibility that his chief did not really mean, after all, to desert and (if possible) destroy the party which elected him. But the Randall bolt admits of but one explanation. Had its projectors been deceived -had they even hoped to carry with them the mass of the Union party-they would have called a Convention of that party, and trusted to official patronage and manipulation for its control. They so shaped their call as to let in the supporters of McClellan and Davis, and keep out nearly all who voted for Lincoln and Johnson, because they knew that to let in the latter would insure their own extinction. The signers of this call are doubless sanguine men; but whatever their hopes may be, they do not expect to realize them through the power of the Union party of 1864. They made a square issue between their own antecedents and their aspirations; they called a Convention, whence all who mean to act henceforth with the Lincoln Unionists are pointedly excluded. Hence the Cabinet disso-

lution, precluding other disruptions.

As to Mr. Harlan, we believe his seat has been at Mr. Johnson's disposal for months. No one expected him to hold it long; and it would have seemed ungracious, if not positively discour-teous, had he insisted on retiring at once, though the President had not yet selected his successor. No one in or out of the Government was left in doubt as to his thorough, active sympathy with the champions of impartial freedom, by whom he was recently re-elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of

March next.

Messrs. Denison and Speed have been more Messrs. Denison and Speed have been more reticent; but their abiding sympathies with the Union party have been concealed from none who intelligently sought to know the truth. Expecting in due time to go out, they might have still longer awaited the President's convenience as to the time of their retirement, but for the Randali bolt. A call to define positions sometimes affords convenient for improvements. tions sometimes affords opportunity for improv-

ing them.

Mr. Stanton was formerly considered the radical par excellence of the Cabinet. Of late he is understood to have been brought to realize that great practical difficulties beset their way to all rights for all—as it such difficulties did not confront every attempt to right a great public wrong. We do not as yet know whether Mr. Stanton will go; yet there is just one place wherein he cannot stay if he would, and that is the Cabinet, after the sham Democracy chall have openly resumed the reins of power. That party is prepared to do and forbear much in its eager quest of office and its incidents; but we judge the acceptance of Mr. Stanton as one of its chiefs would overtax even its appetite for "spoils." Mr. Stanton may be willing to remain: "spoils." Mr. Stanton may be willing to remain; but if the sham Democracy is to be fully reconciled to the support of Mr. Johnson's Adminis-

tration, he will have to go.

Whatever may be still contingent, it is no longer doubtful that he who adheres to the Randsll-Niblack movement terminates thereby his connection, if connection he ever had, with the Lincoln-Union party. The ideas and aims of the two are so widely diverse that it were madness to seek their reconciliation. The Convention that meets in Philadelphia under the Randall call will be essentially a Copperhead Convention; its chief end will be the reestablishment of the shaken power of caste and negrohate throughout our country. He who goes into it must not plead, if driven or kicked out, that he did not fairly comprehend it.

Mr. Raymond and His Censors. From the Times.

The latest exemplification of the similarity of purpose and tactics of the radical and the Copperhead press may be seen in their joint misrepresentations of the course pursued by Raymond in the Republican caucus at Washington. The Iribune and the World-that noble pair of journalistic brothers-concurred in attributing to Mr. Raymond certain remarks respecting the Philadelphia Convention; and both described him as voting for a resolution which was adopted by the meeting. On Friday the World returned to the charge in an article displaying more than its usual mendacity and disurtesy-the pith of the whole being concentrated in these sentence;-

"Whatever may have been the precise language Mr. Raymend used, there can be no doubt that he expressed regret for the support he has given to the Philadelphia Convention, and abjured it for the future. We should be slow to be leve this, even of Mr. Raymond, on any hearsay report of his remarks, if the unanimous vote taken in the caucus did not preclude all doubt. A resolution was proposed binding the Republican members of Congress to discountenance the Phi adelphia Convention, and Mr. Raymond, like all the rest, voted Ayel."

Now, the truth of the matter was a Philadelphia Convention.

Now, the truth of the matter was on Friday told by our Washington correspondent, Mr. Raymond neither "expressed regret for the support he had given to the Convention," nor "ab-jured it for the future." To repeat the lang age of our correspondent:—"He retracted nothing that he had said or written, and made no promises for the tuture for himself or for no promises for the future for himself of for the Times, either in regard to the Convention or any other subject." But says the World, he voted says to a resolution condemnatory of the Convention. Did he? The Washington correspondent of the World shall answer its editorial allegation. "It appears," he writes, "that when the yeas and nays were called on the resolution declaring that no Republican Senator or member would support the Philadel-phia Convention, Raymond sat in his seat, and declined to answer to his name," The World was therefore guilty of a fabrication—of know-ingly and intentionally publishing an untruth when it appealed to Mr. Raymond's vote as con-

clusive evidence in support of its slander.
Should the World doubt the veracity of its own correspondent, we refer it to the despatches of its radical ally, which referring to the causes and the resolution, said "Mr. Raymond did not

The misrepresentation set affoat by the World The misrepresentation set anost by the World and the Triome is being reproduced, with variations, by their respective admirers and sympathizers, and we shall endeavor to count how many of them apprise their readers that they

In regard to the relation borne by the Times to the movement for a Convention, no explana-tion, qualification, or retraction is necessary. We have steadily maintained that to accomplish any good, the movement must be confined to moderate, conservative, and loyal men of both sections and of either party. As a corollary,

we have contended that by the terms of the call the extreme sectionalizing Republicans are ex-cluded; and that if, under any pretense of conservatism, the Copperhead element of the De mocracy acquires influence in the Convention, edings will result in failure, so far as the object we have had in view is concerned.

The War in Western Germany.

From the Herald.

The unconditional surrender of the King and the army of Hanover leaves Prussia without an enemy of importance in Northern Germany, and opens to her arms the road to the important Federal fortress of Mayence. Together with the

news of the serious opening of the campaign in Bohemis, the Persia brought us the intelligence that the Prussian commander in the provinces of the Rhine had formally notified the people of Nassau of the intention of his Government to treat that duchy as hostile territory. This is bad news for Nassau, which cannot very well put on foot more than 10,000 troops, and whose Federal contingent numbers but 6642 men; and the gracious assurance of the Prussian general that Prussia will be only too happy to find that the inhabitants of Nassau wiser than their Duke, whose action in the Diet Las brought the Northern host upon them, is more likely to give Limbourg and Wiesbaden lively visions of annexation than to make them

icel secure in their small nationality.

The Duke of Nassau ought to be a potentate in the world, for he controls those springs of seltzer water which, since the days of Lord Byron, have become essential to the well-being of civilized men. But when the double-headed eagle of the Hohenzollerns once fastens its talons upon the hereoitary lion of his house, neither Duke Adolphus' selizer waters, nor his ineage, going to back to Charlemagne, nor his marriage with a Grand Duckess of Russia, will be likely to save him. Like the Elector of Hesse and the four Saxon Dukes, and their cousin, the Saxon King, Duke A tolphus has miscalcutated the drift of things; and Nassau is marked for absorption into that "Germany of the ruture" which Prussia has now set herself in earnest to constitute.

A glance at the map of Europe will show the reader that a rapid military occupation of Nas-sau will bring the Prussians directly down upon the Federal fortress of Mayence, This fortress, and the considerable city of the same name sit-usted at the confluence of the Rhine and the Main, command the Federal capital, Franktori, from the west. The fortucations are very tensive and could only be properly held by a very considerable army. At the latest advices, the Austro-Prussian garrison established at May ence in time of peace had been replaced by a Federal war garrison of troops drawn from the contingents of Anhalt, the Saxon Duchies, Wurtemberg and Hesse-Darmstadt, to the number, however, of less than thirty-five hundred men. Held by such a force as this. Mayence may be carried with little difficulty by a powerful coup de main, and the Prussiana occupying Nassau, and sallying forth from their own formidable stronghold of Ehrenbreitstein, callet "the Sibraliar of the Rhine," may very well afford to hrow against Mayence the twelve or diffeen thousand men necessary to take it.

is certainly preposterous, as a London journal sagely observes, for writers who are no strategists to furnish forth campaigns and plans of campaigns for readers who are no gen-graphers. But it is important for all persons who wish to keep abreast or the age in which they live, to inform themselves as accurately as may be of the actual and probable progress of a war which threatens or which promises, as the reader pleases, to revolutionize the whole politi cal system of central Europe. To day, our chief interest centres on those remote regions of Eastern Saxony and Bohemia in which the main armies of Prussia and of Austria are arrayed and manœuvring against each other owards a collision which can hardly be long deferred, and which, when it comes, must be indeed tremendous. But in the western regions of Southern Germany there is another formida-ble army with which Prussia sooner or later will be called on to measure herself. The joint army of Bayaria and of the Federal Diet, in numbers more nearly approaching two than one hundred thousand men, and commanded by Prince Charles of Bavaria, a soldier formed in the wars against the first Napoleon, and vigor-ous enough still in his green old age to give the Prussian generals abundant occupation. A movement against Mayence would be a movement against this antagonist; and if it should be made, it may be regarded as the beginning of a conflict in Western Germany kardly inferior in interest and importance to that which Prussia is now waging in the East.

The Great Popular Uprising. From the Daily News.

The earnestness with which preparations are being made throughout the country to carry out the object of the Philadelphia Convention, gives proof of the popular appreciation of the necessity for a thorough purification of the political atmosphere. It is now apparent that the conservative sentiment is in the ascendancy, and with proper organization, can control the result of the next Presidential election, and of all intermediate appeals to the ballot-box. The people, alarmed at the reckless revolutionary course pursued by the radicals, are hailing with delight the inauguration of a movement that promises an effective practical demonstration against the power of the mad faction that has taken possession of our National Legislative Halls. Never before, perhaps, has a political undertaking been greeted so spontaneously with the favor of the masses, or so heartily encouraged by prominent men representing interests that, in some cases, conflict in regard to questions of less significance.

The demagogues who expected to make the Convention a medium through which to advance their personal aspirations are shamed and baffled in the presence of the mighty popular spirit of conservatism that has responded to the call. A railying signal has been given that the masses have long been waiting to hear, and their instincts teach them that a programme has at last been submitted to them that they can support unbesitatinely and without misgiving. y can have no fear of being perplexed by they can gave no lear of being perpiezed by intricate partisan manocuvres or complicated questions. The simple issue presented is broadly, deeply traced, so that those who run may read. It appeals to the popular heart upon great national principles that the humblest craitsman can understand as well as the most citted statement, principles that the inmost gitted statesman; principles that the in-telligent of the multitudes will recognize as constituting the true sateguards of their form of

government. The Convention will have the material with which to rame an organization that from its very birth will possess all the elements of supremacy and invincibility. The party thus ushered into existence will require no slow development of partisan strength; it will pass no tedious ordeal of probation; it will need no patient toil of its apostles to expose error and bring convic-tion of the truth; it will spring, Minerva-like, from the brain of the Jovian people, armed at all points, and invested with all the attributes of power; for the people, by their sat experience, have learned the danger and misfortune of subjection to radical misrate. They fully appreciate the importance of redeeming from desolution and powers, that rection of their control of the data and their control of their control of their control of the data and their control of their control of their control of the data and the data and the points, and the data a lation and poverty that section of their country that suffered most under the scourge of civil war, and to which the radical Congress has forbidden the healing influences of peace. They know that their welfare and the prosperity of the Republic demand the immediate reconstruction of the South and the reunion of the whole political family under the common roof upon terms of consists and reunion of the whole political family under the common roof upon terms of equality and brotherhood. All this has been attested by the popular welcome given to the proposition for the concentration of conservative elements, as contemplated in the call for the Philadelphia Convention. If that Convention will only adhere to the true interpretation of national Union, the National Union party will aweep the arena clear of all revolutionary influences, and will achieve a triumph the grandest and most

will achieve a triumph the grandest and most

complete known in the history of our political warrare. And such a triumph is needed to repenerate our nationality. The radical faction must not only be deteated, it must be annihilated. The doctrine of centralization must be declared by an overwhelming majority, now and location in the contralization of the contralization must be declared by an overwhelming majority, now

and forever, a heresy incompatible with the nature of our form of government. The solemn and emphatic voice of the people must reassert the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and identified with the organic law of the Republic at its crea ti n. The theory that States can be held as conquered provinces, and that taxation can be imposed while representation is denied, must be dismissed forever from partisan philosophy. When that work shall have been accomplished. parties can take up minor issues, and retrace the lines of their partisan organizations: until then, le the Conservative League be faithful to its mission. Devoting ourselves to the cause, we invite forgetfulness of past antagonisms, and invoke a pure National spirit to control the action of the Convention.

The Cabinet Rupture-Congress and the Administration - The Danger to the Country.

From the Herald. Doolittle and Dixon have been making some noise in the world. They are two conservative Republican Senators, who, earnestly adhering to the Union policy of Andrew Johnson, have been particularly active and instrumental in getting up the call for the independent National Johnson Union Convention, which is to meet in Philadelphia on the lith of August. In this connection it seems that Senator Doolittle applied the test to Mr. Postmarter-General Denison which has revealed him in his true colors, and which promises at least a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The test was the indorsement of the Philadel-The test was the indorsement of the Philadel-phia Convention. As Mr. Welles, of the Navy Department, in reply to a note from Mr. Doo-little, has written a long and patriotic letter, fully indorsing the President's policy and the said convention, and flatly denouncing the radi cal policy of Congress as unconstitutional and revolutionary, we infer that a note from Mr. Doolittle on the same subject was addressed to every other member of the Cabinet. We also conclude from the reports that Messrs. Stanton, Harlan, and Speed are to follow in the wake of Mr. Denison, that they, too, have resolved to adhere to Congress upon the simple issue of Congress or the Administration.

Mr. Secretary McCulloch, in his late speech to a serenading party at Washington, had already so far deemed his position in favor of the President as to bring down upon himself the wrath or "Old Thad Stevens," while Mr. Seward, in his fourth-or-July grateful, gracious, facetious, and romantic letter to the Sachems of Tammany Hall, had proved that King Solomon made a mistake whon he said "there is nothing new under the sun." The chances of the retention in the Caoinet of Messis, Saward, McCalloch, and Welles are very good. If they desired, however, to give the President a perfectly fair field for a thoroughgoing reorganization, would follow the example of Martin Van Buren, as General Jackson's Secretary of State, by handing in their resignations. In the course have pursued they restrict the President, after all, to a sort of half-way reorganiza-

The radical caucus of Congress, meantime, gettir g wind of Doolittle's manipulations of the Cabinet, rallied to the tight as promptly as the Austrians in the Quadrilateral. They resolved, on motion of their old fighting chieftain, Stevens, to hold every Republican member of either House a renegade who should support this Philadelphia Conservative Convention, and thus the issue between Congress and the Presi-dent was made as clear as the old Cabinet quarrel between Calboun and Jackson. It may be that Doolittle was doing it a little too tast in offering this temptation to the radicals, while Congress was still in session. At any rate, they have seized upon this Philadelphia Convention,

and promptly used it for their own purposes.

It is evident now that they will keep one House or the other on guard over the President and his appointments through all the interval till next December. It is possible, indeed, that they may, on some pretext or other, as the fight goes on bring up the venerable Mr. Welles or the outspoken McCulloch on what Mr. Stevens calls the "grand inquest of the nation" on charges of impeachment. Some of the radicals, through their favorite journals, have professed serious apprehensions of revolutionary assumptions of power by the President, from which we infer that they do not propose themselves to stop at any half-way measures in the prosecution of their own revolutionary schemes.

The Philadelphia Conservative Johnson National Convention, we perceive, is to be made up one-half of the elements from the Union war party of the country, and the other half of the Democratic elements, North and South, all fusing on the Johnson platform. This is a grand idea for the reconstruction of the Democratic party; but how it will work we are somewhat doubtful. Thurlow Weed, it is sur-mised, deserted the movement, carrying off his representative in Congress on the discovery that the old Democratic elements in the Convention would rule it regardless of Weed's instructions and so leave him him out in the cold; while the New York shent-per shent clique seem to distrust the enterprise as promising no immediate rewards of offices in the face of a radical Senate. The regular Copperhead faction, however, have an organ which has hit upon an expedient to secure at once the spoils. It is the simple expedient on the part of the President of forcing the members elect from the excluded States into Congress at the point of the bayonet, or of dispersing "the long Parliament," a ta Cromwell.
Calhoun, it will be remembered, denounced the old Democratic party as a league of spoils men, "held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder." In this idea Calhoun was right, but he did not cover the whole ground. for it was from their wranglings over the "pub-lic plunder" that the old Democracy were broken up and the country was thrown into all the horrors of civil war. The same demoralizing effects are now broadly developing themse ves

opperhead politicians of the Democratic party. It is with these clashing elements of corruption, spohation, and revolution that President Johnson has to deal, and with which the conserva tive law-abiding American people have to deal Nor do we know of any other way of safety to the Administration and the people than the quiet constitutional way which is now open to them for a new Congress through our approaching fall elections. If this approaching Phila delphia Convention, adhering faithfully to the Johnson platform, will make its immediate object the election of a conservative Congress, it may do something. Otherwise there is danger that the movement will be productive of nothing but mischief. The first and most pressing public necessity is a new Congress, for the pre-sent Congress has proved itself utterly co-rupt and untit to save the Treasury, or to restore to us union and peace between the two sections of the two races, or law and order where discords

in the Republican party, and the same ravenous appetite for the spoils still prevails among the

PUNCHIANA.

and terror still prevail,

A CATCH .- It is rumored that all disputes arising at cricket during the current season are to be reterred for adjudication to the Bail Court. -Why ought an old man to be fond of sugar-

Because he likes his little comfits. THE SMARTEST OF BONNETS. — Among the fashions for June, Le Follet mentions a new species of bonnet, which it calls the "tarte." Well, at any rate, you would say, you suppose

Well, at any rate, you would say, you suppose
the tarte must be piquante,
GRASS CUT.

(Mournful Merriment in a Meadow.)
Death is the mower; Man 's grass in the fields,
Not a living blade to his blade but yields,
Switty, surely, the southe will pass
From left to right,
By the mower's might,
For men may grow,
But the mover will mow,
And sweepingly give us our coup de grace.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the g heral Course of Instruction in this Department, oesigned to bey a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and

those branches which are essentially the technical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHIPACTURE, anothe application of Chemisary to AGBICEL-TURE, and the ARTS.

There is also accorded an opportunity for special study of TEADL, and to EMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGE, and FBILOLOGY, and of the HISTORT and INSTITUTIONS of our county.

For Chemists apply to Incident Cattall, or to Piol. B. B. VOUNGMAN.

Cerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania April 4 1868. 519 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS—office of Chief Commissioner of High-ways, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut

ways, FIFTH Stree, west side, below Chesnut
PHILADSLIPHA, July 11, 1898.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposa's will be received at this Office until
12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for the construction of the 'ollowing Sewers, viz.:-A three est
sewer on the line of Haverlord street, from Forty-second
to Budd's reet, in the Twenty-fourth Vard; and also a
three sect Sewer on the line of Fitteenth street from
Lombard to Pine street, with such manholes as may be
directed by the Chie Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall
take bills prepared against the property fronting on
raid sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five
cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the
street, as so much can be paid, the balance to be paid by
the city.

the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

I sch proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by or innace of May 25, 1856.

If the lowest bidder does not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Sur-

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

7 18 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 221 8.

FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1863.

DIV DEND NOTE E

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June with, and re opened on Friday, July 18th. 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 18th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th Instant.

All payable at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROW & Streets

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of \$1 50 per share was dec ared, ree or tax, payable on and aner MONDAY, July 16 The transfer books will be close on and after WED-NESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th. W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1866.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205% WALNUT Street.

FELLADRIPHIA, July 3, 1863

At a meeting of the Directors of the OT. NICHOLAS
COAL COAP NA held at their office this day a Divi
dend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to
twenty five cents per share) was declared iree of State
tax payable on and after Monday, the 6th inst. Transter Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at
30 closes, and remain closed until the 16th.

75 12t CHARLES F. SHOPNER Treasurer.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY-Office, No. 314 MARKET

At a meeting of the Board o Directors, held this day, a Dividend or O. E. PER CENT. (five cents her share) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 17th inst.

Trans er Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen on the 17th.

THOMAS B. SUPLEE. Treasurer. AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA July 12 18%.
The Trustoces have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on demand, clear of tax. demano, clear of tax.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL
COMPANY, No 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE. At a meeting of the Directors of the Dia
mond of all Company held on the 5th inst., a Dividend of
ONE 56 100 per share was declared, payable on and after
the 14th inst.
7 14 31*
S. ALTER, Secretary.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Hamless renable in tan aneous. The only perfect
dve. No disappointment no ridiculous fints, but trae GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents hadness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory & 0.81 BARCLAY -t. N. Y. 335

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the Ninetieth Edition of their
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To be had tree, for four stamps by addressing Score tary New York Museum of Anatomy.
This No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respect uly inform the Fub its generally that he has let nothing undone to make this pince comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is unrished with ERANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc. of SUPERIOR BRANDS.—11

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

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ESTABLISHMENT, No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French steam Scouring hetablishs cut the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dive, but by a chemical process rescore Ladles', Gentlemen's, an Children's Garments to their original states without hijuring them in the least, while great experience and the Leatmachinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may layor us with their partonage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains Tabe Covers Carpets. Velvet Bibbons, Kid Gioves, etc. cleaned and reunished in the best manner. Gentlemen's summer and Winter Clothing ceaned to perfect in without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All sinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate suncryision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX. No. 510 RACE Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER WM. MILLWARD,

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES. No. 118 MARKET Street.

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Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD, Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 81 cents a verd. Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard. Plain color Bareges, 37 | cents. Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard. Fine quality Black Alpacas, Fine quality black all-wool Delames.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP, Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, \$1.75 a yard WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS! Soft finish Jaconets, 25 28, 812, 40, and 50 cents. Soft fin'sh Cambrics, very cheap. White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks,

Shirred Musilns 87-jo., 81 25, and 81-60 a yard. White Piques, very cheap. LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS! Best makes of Shirting Linens.

Table Liness by the yard.

Linen Napkins, \$2.38, \$2.50, \$2.60, and \$2.75 per Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37; and 50 cents a yard. Best quality American Prints, warransed fast clors, 20 cents a vard. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at

8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.

Best makes Bieneded and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices. Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins. A good assortment of Hostery and Gloves. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hidkis Gents' Acck-tics, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders. Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Wans, very cheap. French Extracts. Poinades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Footh and Nail Brushes, etc.

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